taxonomical groups or certain morphological charcters."

DISCUSSION

In Althaea rosea, Hibiscus cannabinus, Malvaviscus Drummondii, Thespesia populnea, Hibiscus Moscheutos and two varieties of Hibiscus rosa-sinensis the somatic chromosomes were counted. They were all in accord with the literature except Hibiscus Moscheutos which was listed with a diploid of 92. My research found only one cell with this number and the rest (eight) had a diploid of 88. It should be mentioned that these chromosomes are quite small and hard to count but a discrepancy in eight out of nine cells is more than slight.

In Althaea (2N-42) I found several chromosomes with only one satelite whereby one and two on the same chromosome are supposed to occur. (Skovsted 1935) Fig. 1.

In Malvaviscus (24-84) there are vast differences in the sizes of chromosomes. Fig. 2.

In Hibiscus cannabinus (2N-36) the expected metaphase was not seen but anaphase was quite clear and used. Several slides had polar views which account for the configuration in this drawing. Fig. 3.

The meiotic chromosomes of Hibiscus rosa-sinensis were investigated out of curiosity. They took the stain well and were easily counted. (N-46) Fig. 4. Also this same plant, variety Brilliant, was used for

(Refer to page 9 for figures 1, 2, 3, and 4
then to page 28 for figures 5, 6, 7 and
to page 29 for the remainder of the
article)

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Heredity is easy to believe when your child's report card is all A's.

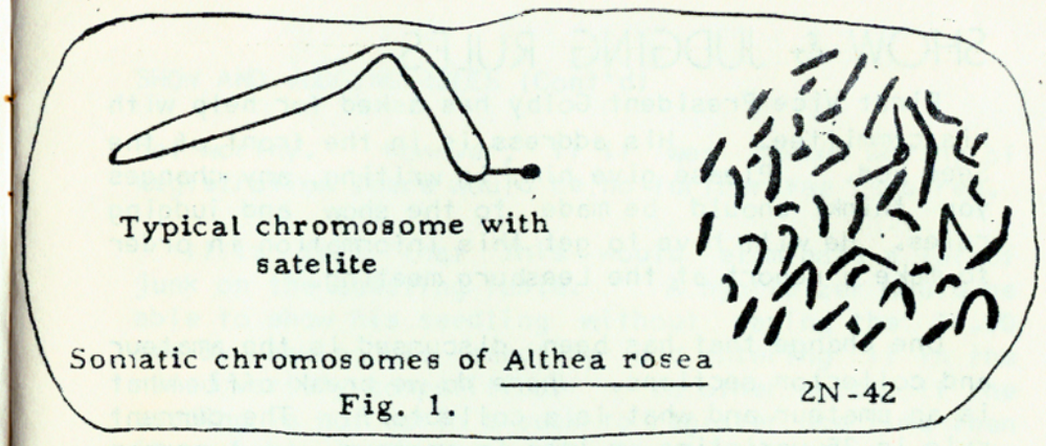
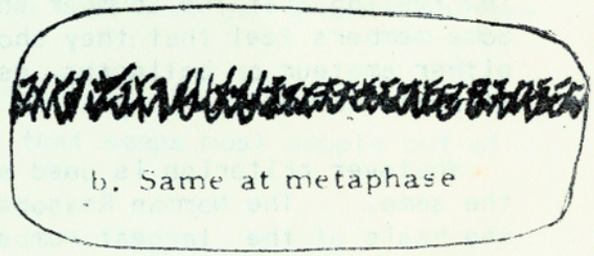


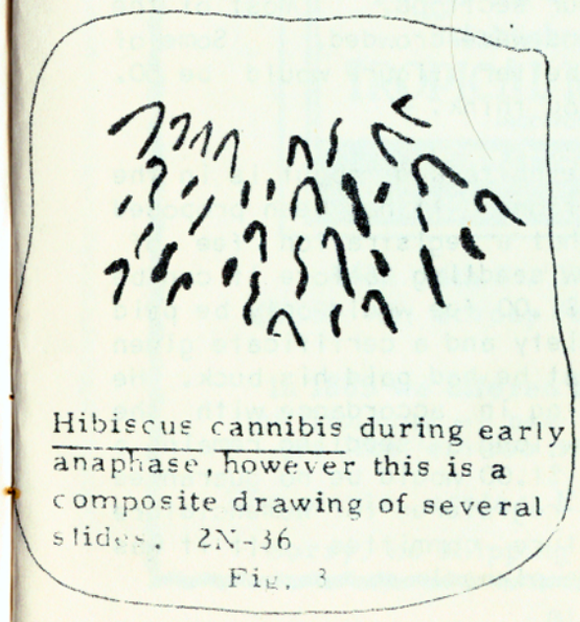
Fig. 1.

a. Malvaviscous Drummondii
2N-84



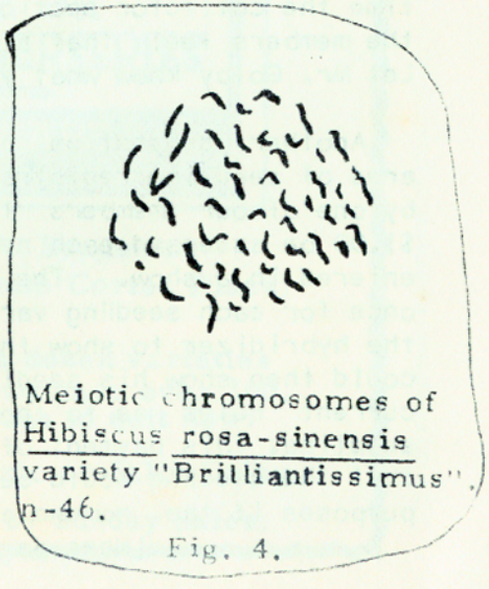
b. Same at metaphase

Fig. 2.



Hibiscus cannibis during early anaphase, however this is a composite drawing of several slides. 2N-36

Fig. 3



Meiotic chromosomes of Hibiscus rosa-sinensis variety "Brilliantissimus". n-46.

Fig. 4.